

D-65

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PLAN

DOCKSIDE II

L FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Approved: Russell D. Faust

Date: 5-27-88

Southeast Archeological Center
National Park Service
Tallahassee, Florida

May 1988

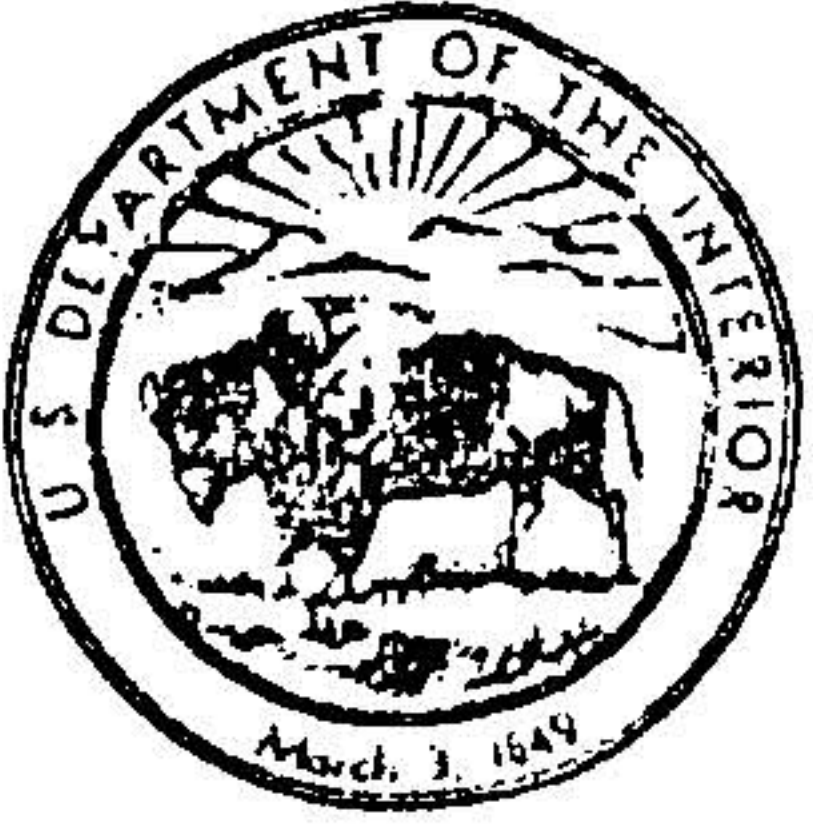
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P. O. Box 2416

Tallahassee, Florida 32316

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H4217 (SER-OSC)

May 27, 1988

Memorandum

To: Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources, SERO

From: Chief, Southeast Archeological Center

Subject: Archeological Research Plan for Dockside II, Fort Sumter

Enclosed is the final plan for archeological investigations to meet the requirements of Section 110 of the Historic Preservation Act at the Dockside II property.

Richard D. Faust
Richard D. Faust

Enclosure

cc: Supt. FOSU w/enclosure
Rick McCollough, PC-SERO, w/enclosure

RECD 10-15

31 '88

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Introduction

The National Park Service proposes to construct a tour boat facility within an approximate 7.63-acre tract situated at the intersection of Calhoun and Concord streets, and along the Cooper River in Charleston, South Carolina. The proposal has been presented in "Master Plan Amendment/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment, Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina," September 1987, and in subsequent planning documents. The MPA/DCP/EA (p. 17) indicated that archeological testing would be conducted "to verify the adequacy of historical research on the site and to check undisturbed areas for prehistoric or unrecorded resources."

Potential Cultural Resource Data

The "Historical Study, Fort Sumter National Monument, Dockside II, Charleston, South Carolina", by Clark G. Reynolds (December 1987) presents a considerable body of narrative information and maps dealing with known occupation and use of the development tract; his study constitutes the principle document used in assessing and formulating the following archeological investigation requirements. In general, Reynolds' historical research has found that data on prehistoric occupation of the tract are absent, and that early historic occupations of

Charleston (to 1760) were confined to areas outside the tract.

Principle activities found to be associated with the tract and its immediate vicinity relate to riverside/harbor/commercial developments including a wharf (Gadsden's) built in 1773, a 1795 canal, a 1851 lumber operations dock and a Civil War gun emplacement. Subsequently, activities included a naval store operations (until 1897), a chemical company operation (until 1892), basket and veneer manufacturing (until 1911) and, finally, drydock/machine shop/shipyard operations.

Reynolds' study also documents or suggests considerable physical change to the tract. Destructive activities that would preclude integrity for surviving cultural resources have been noted to include dredging for the wharf, the canal, and the lumberyard dock. An analysis of maps presented in the study indicates the following general physiographic history: originally, the tract consisted of a strip of marsh or mud flats extending approximately 325 feet eastward from present Concord Street; nineteenth century dredging operations that in places may have approached within 100 feet of Concord Street; a final accretion period which has resulted in

the current shoreline at approximately 500 feet east of Concord Street. Implications for archeological investigation expectations are that pre-1880 cultural materials will likely have lost integrity, that much of the site consists of post 1880 fill, and that large portions of an activity originally maritime in situation will now be found to be incorporated within the fast lands.

Proposed Archeological Investigations

Subsurface testing will be guided by two major considerations: 1) the need to check either for undisturbed areas or for traces of historically documented activities; 2) the need to avoid personnel exposure to remnants of any toxic industrial wastes that might be contained within the tract.

Underwater resource survey

A limited investigation will be conducted in the proposed dredge area and the location of overwater construction (approximately 75 m x 75 m). Investigation of this moderately shallow area (water depths of 1 1/2 feet - 16 feet) will be by means of a magnetometer survey (Geometrics 886 proton precession magnetometer with marine sensor head) on a 10 m grid, probing on the same interval and 2-inch coring at a minimum of 10

locations.

The purpose of the underwater investigation will be to study depositional history, to date debris, and to determine if any anomalies or finds require further examination. Expectations of significant intact resources are minimal. Documentary information indicates that this area is not the site of historic shipwrecks; there is, however, a possibility that data related to Gadsdens Wharf, which for the most part appears to have been situated on the adjacent tract, might have escaped dredging.

Terrestrial survey

Test excavations utilizing a backhoe, supplemented by hand excavation and traditional archeological processes when appropriate, will be conducted on the fast lands. Major goals will be: the recording of depositional history; the examination of any remnants of the original coastal margin, particularly the original northeast portion, which, if present, will be affected by construction of the proposed Marine Science Building; examination of possible surviving original fast lands situated near Concord Street that will be covered by the proposed parking lot; testing to locate surviving remnants of the canal which will be covered by the

parking lot or affected by proposed tour boat construction; and, testing to locate fabric or material associated with Gadsdens Wharf, the original northern margin of which might be affected by tour boat facility construction on the fast lands.

need record drawings for C.D.'s
Trenches will be carried to a depth of (6) feet if necessary and mapped. All profiles will be recorded and photographed. Excavations will be terminated when encountered remains have been sufficiently located and assessed for scientific or historic value and any mitigation requirements have been agreed upon. Collected artifacts will be identified, analyzed, and, as warranted, entered into permanent curation as part of Fort Sumter National Monument collections. *WATER?*

All phases of the investigation will be under the supervision of an archeologist meeting the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and 36 CFR 66, and will be conducted in accordance with National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Standards. Finds will be evaluated against available context documents and themes for National Register significance, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, as well as for scientific research potential.

A preliminary of findings will be completed within 4 weeks of conclusion of field work. Field consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for apparently significant finds will be conducted under provisions of 36 CFR 800.

Subsequently, construction involving ground disturbance will be monitored to ensure the identification of any new discoveries, and all contracts involving ground disturbance will include clauses providing for work stoppage should significant resources be encountered. In such situations, consultations appropriate under 36 CFR 800 will be conducted.

→
FLOW OF
COOPER RIVER

OBSERVATION TOWER

125'-0" CHANNEL

DREDGE AREA
13500 CY.

FACEBOOK SHELTER

TIDAL FLOW

EXISTING
SHORELINE

NPS TOUR BOAT
FACILITY

← SOUTH CAROLINA
COASTAL COUNCIL
CRITICAL LINE

PROPERTY LINE

NPS PROPERTY
(TRACT B)

FOSU

Dockside II tract

VIEW CORRIDOR

